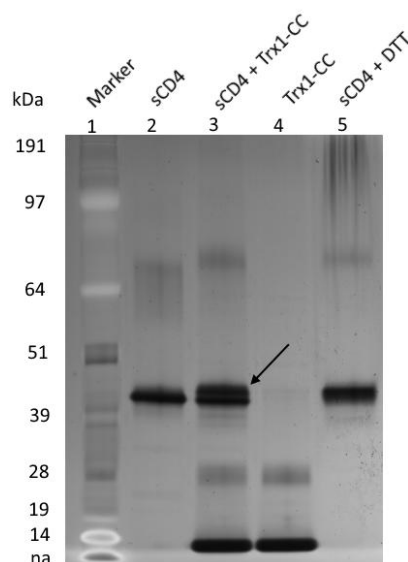


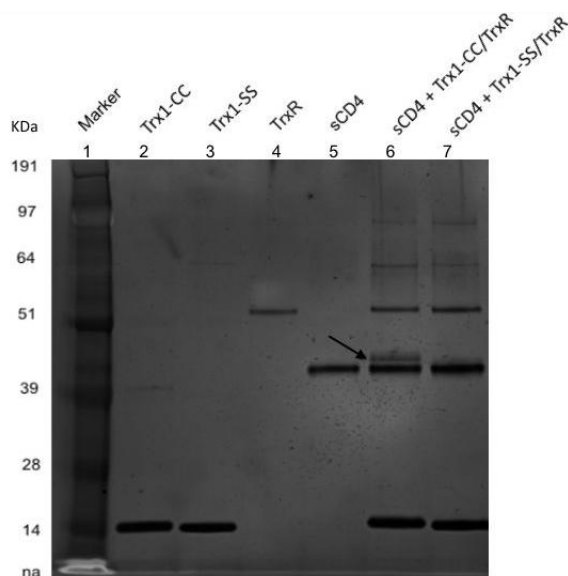
## Supplementary Figure 1

Recombinant human soluble CD4 (rh sCD4) is specifically reduced by Trx1-CC or by the Trx1-CC/Trx reductase system. After treatment, an additional rh sCD4 band appeared, representing reduced rh sCD4 with a lower mobility in the gel.

**A**



**B**



### Supplementary Figure 1: Trx1 reduces recombinant human soluble CD4

(A) A non-reducing SDS-PAGE (4-12% Bis-Tris gel) was performed to analyze the influence of Trx1 on recombinant human soluble CD4. Silver staining was used to visualize the proteins. 62.5 ng rh sCD4 (~ 40 kDa) was pre-incubated with 2.5  $\mu$ M Trx1-CC (~ 12 kDa) (lane 3) or 25 mM DTT (lane 5). Trx1 (lane 4) and rh sCD4 (lane 2) were used as controls. The arrow indicates the additional band of reduced rh sCD4.

(B) Impact of the Trx1 system, including thioredoxin reductase and NADPH, on rh sCD4. The proteins on the non-reducing SDS-PAGE (10% Bis-Tris gel) were visualised by silver staining. Hexahistidine-SBP-tagged Trx1-CC and the inactive mutant Trx1-SS have a molecular weight of approximately 17 kDa (lane 2 and 3). Thioredoxin reductase exhibited a molecular weight of 55 kDa (lane 4) and rh sCD4 of approximately 40 kDa (lane 5). Trx1-CC/TrxR pre-incubation caused an additional band with a higher molecular weight, representing reduced rh sCD4 (lane 6, indicated by arrow).